and if the gentleman finds that we can keep off the yoke of slavery from the necks of freemen in a better manner, I shall be happy to follow his counsel and lead in this great object at which we are both aiming. Possibly we may misunderstand each other; and when we come to apply words to men and things we may find we do not entirely agre ; but certainly in the general propositions both agree; that is, to remove the yoke, to undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go And while up, I beg leave to congratul my friends upon the able assistance we shall have from the efforts of the gentleman from Mississippi in accomplishing the great work we have in

The printing of the resoluions was ordered.

Mr. Foote moved the appointment of two chaplains, to serve alternately in both branches. Mr. Turney presented a memorial, signed by citizens mittee. of Tennessee, protesting against the employment of Chaplains. A similar protest, from citizens of Maine, was presented by Mr. Bradbury. They | Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, at the last were laid on the table, and the question of printing was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Foote then withdrew his resolution tempora-

Mr. Dickinson presented a long resolution, the removal of Deputy Postmasters, &c.

Soon after, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a time | but it can never pass the House.] spent therein, adjourned.

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as wond whed the general consent of the referred to the Committee on Territories. He also presented the credentials of Mr. Babbitt, its Delegate, and asked to have them referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Baker desired to present the credentials of Hugh N. Smith, claiming to be a Delegate from New Mexico, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Elections. Objection was raised to the former by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, to the latter, by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and the regular order of the day was insisted on, which was the election of the Clerk of the House. Nominations for this office were made as fol-

By Mr. Ashmun, Thomas J. Campbell, of Ten-By Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, John W.

orney, of Pennsylvania.
By Mr. Booth, Calvin W. Philleo, of Connec-

By Mr. Holmes, Samuel L. Gouverneur, of Vir-

By Mr. White, John H. C. Mudd, of Mary-

By Mr. Crowell, Nathan Sargent, of Pennsyl-

By Mr. Thurman, De Witt Clinton Clarke, By Mr. Sackett, Philander B. Prindle, of New

By Mr. Bingham, B. B French, of the District

By Mr. Hebard, Solomon Foote, of Vermont. By Mr. Goodenow, Samuel P. Benson, of

The House then proceeded to vote, rica roce,

with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 208

Necessary to a choice, 105,

Mr. J. W. Forney received

T. J. Campbell -W. Philleo S L Gouverneur N. Sargent

S. P. Benson

A second trial took place, on which the votstood as follows:

Whole number of votes cust, 209. ecessary to a choice, 10.

T. J. Campbell -J. H. C. Mudd

N Sargent

D. C. Clarke B. B. French

For Mr. J. W. Forney - Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Booth, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, m J. Brown, Buel, Burt, J. Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Cleveland, Howell Cobb. W. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Feather-Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Har-alson, Harlan, Harmanson, Isbam G. Harris, S. Harris, Hibbard, Hongland, Holmes, How ard, Hubbard, Inge, Andrew Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones Kaufman, La Sere, Leftler, Litthefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, Mc-Donald, McDowell, Robt. M. McLane, McMul-McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Mor-Morse, Olds, Orr. Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinsan, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, But, between Government Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wood, Woodward

For Mr. T. J. Campbell. - Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad. Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gott, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hilliard, Houston, Howe, Hunter, Jackson, J. L. Johnson, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Marshall, McGaughey, McKissock, VicLean, Moore, Morehend, Nelson, Nos, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rock-Rumsey, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepperd, Silvester, Sprague, Stanly, Stephens, Taylor, Toombs. Underhill, Vinton, Wat-

ns, Williams, and Wilson.
For Mr. C. W. Philleo - Messrs Allen, Durkee, Giddings, Julian, Preston King, and Wilmot. For Mr. Gonresmus.—Mr. Wallace. For S. Foote. - Messra Hebard, Root, and Good-

For Mr. D. C. Clarks .- Measrs. Meacham and

Evans, Rose, John B. Thompson, and White, For Mr. B. B. French.—Mr. Bingham.

For Mr. Pringle.-Messrs. Alexander, Matten. Sackett, and Spaulding.

For Mr. Sargent.—Messrs. Crowell, Horace

Mann, and Tuck. On the first trial, Philleo received 8 votes, Booth and Tuck voting with those who voted for

him on the second trial. On the second trial, Tuck voted for Sargent, and Booth for Forney. Winne the result was yet in suspense, before the votes were counted, Mr. Burt of South Carolina rose and said that, understanding a change of votes might terminate the contest, he would change his vote from Gouverneur to Forney. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina said he would do the same. The Democratic members from South Carolina

had voted together for Mr. Gouverneur, intending, when they supposed their votes could decide the struggle, to cast them for Forney-thereby showing the power of South Carolina, and laying the party under peculiar obligations to that wonderful State. Unfortunately for their calculations. Messrs. Burt and Holmes had not figured up accurately-South Carolina missed fire, Mr. Forney not being near enough to an election to reach it even by their aid. It will be observed that only 20) out of 200 members were present. In a full House, it was understood that Mr. Forney could no command so large a proportionate vote. This wil explain what follows.]

Mr. Evans of Maryland moved a call of the Huse, and demanded tellers, which were not or-

Ir. Stephens of Georgia demanded the year and pas; which were ordered, and resulted in a tie This was decided by the casting vote of

the peaker in the negative. r. Evans then moved an adjournment, and demated the yeas and mays. They were ordered, it was not in the books.

Senator from Mississippi means to go with me, of a Clerk. The yeas and mays being demanded, blind tenacity, but with a firm resolution to I may say on the outset to the honorable Sena- if we adopt this resolution and make this question resulted-yeas 104, nays 101.

It being now late, the House, on motion of Mr. Williams of Tennessee, agreed to adjourn-yeas 108, navs 90,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1850. SENATE. As usual, a large number of memorials and pe-

titions was presented. Mr. Mason of Virginia, on leave, introduced a bill to carry out more effectually the provision of the Constitution in relation to fugitives from service or labor. He respectfully asked from the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which it would be referred, a speedy report. It was ordered to be printed and referred to said com-

[We presume it is substantially the same bill as was reported by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, session of Congress, providing that deputy postmasters, custom-house officers, and other United States officers, be required to act in the recapture and delivery of fugitive slaves. Very honorable employment! Mr. Mason had the assurance to foreign representative. He had in his possession which lies over, under the rule, requesting information from the Postmaster General concerning resistance. We take for granted that it may pass move the accusation of a precipitate flight from the Senate-for we know not what that body will before the Senate of the United States, and yet not do in its obsequiousness to the Slave Power; they were of that nature which, in justice to the

Branch Mint in the city of New York. Mr. Ben- say, that he hoped the distinguished Senator from ten intimated his intention to more to amend, by | Michigan, and all others who declare their opin-House to present the memorial and constitution | providing for a Branch Mint at San Franciscoof the State of Descret, and desiring to have them and Mr. Butler said he would move another ual, would suspend their judgment until he could amendment, providing for a Branch Mint at have an opportunity, within the custom and Charleston. The bill was referred to the Com- practice of the Senate, to remove the objections, mittee on Finance.

The resolution of Mr. Cass, to instruct the the basis for refusing the confirmation. Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into ed the Senate at length upon the subject. He cation among the nations of the earth, favoring the to Walker's and Webster's amendments concerngrowth of a public opinion pronouncing upon the ing California, and stated his action in the case. anticipating that of posterity. 'ts influence was alternately satirizing, denouncing, and ridiculing where the victim lies beneath the foot of power, all-pervading, irresistible - stronger than the the Senator from New York. bayonet, more vigilant than the suspicions of des-

He reviewed briefly the diplomatic history of this country, showing that the intercourse between independent nations, when not governed by special conventional arrangements, was regulated by each for itself, subject to the established principles of the laws of maions. The interruption of order or the day to be the election of a Clerk, diplomatic intercourse was no just cause of offence. It was a mere question of courtesy or convenience Such intercourse with many of the nations of and the vote stood-year 98, nays 97. Europe, Austria among them, was a matter chiefly act of discontinuing diplomatic intercourse could the vote had been announced. give no just cause of offence to Austria, or endanwould be very unacceptable to that Government.

I freely confess that I shall hail the day with the postponement of the election of Clerk till pleasure when this Government, reflecting the that day would postpone the chances of a true sentiments of the people, shall express its sympathy with struggling millions, seeking, in

circumstances of peril and oppression, that liberty danger to the true independence of nations by such a course; and indeed I am by no means certain that the free interchange of public views in sent a petition, the Speaker decided that the first checking the progress of oppression and the tenden- tions were not in order. cy to war. Why, sir, the very discussion in high places, and free places, (and here is one of them.) even where discussion is followed by no act, is it-self a great element of retributive justice to punwhen an atrocious deed is done, and a great Mr. Stanly appealed from the decision of the element of moral power to restrain it when such a deed is contemplated I claim for our country no exemption from the decrees of these tribunals and when we are guilty of a tithe of the oppression and cruelty which have made the Austrian name a name of reproach through the world, I hope we shall receive, as we shall well merit, the

opprobrium of mankind Mr. Cass then appealed to the Senators from Kentucky and Massachusetts, (Messrs. Clay and Webster,) reading extracts from eloquent speeches of theirs, denouncing oppression in other countries, and professing profound sympathy with the cause of struggling millions. He could not but anticipate their cordial cooperation in supporting his resolution.

He disclaimed in behalf of his countrymen the spirit of propagandism. They were deeply attached to political liberty, but did not maintain that practical freedom might not be secured under

But, between Governments like these, and the despotism which overshadows-overwhelms, I may say-some of the fairest portions of the Old World, where power is the only rule of right for the governors, and obedience the only resource for the governed, there is a difference as marked and as wide as is the difference in their effects upon the character, and progress, and prosperity of The former, when they fulfil their legitimate duties, commend themselves to our good wishes and respect. There is no American, true to the political faith of our fathers, who does not sincerely desire the renovation of the latter and the restoration of the oppressed masses to the rights and dignity of human nature.

Here is an empire of freemen, separated by the broad Atlantic from the contests of force and opinion, which soom to succeed each other like the waves of the ocean in the mighty changes going on in Europe; twenty millions of people enjoying a measure of prosperity which God in his provience has granted to no other nation of the earth. With no interest to warp their judgments, with neither prejudice nor animosity to excite them, and with a public opinion as free as the air they breathe, they can survey these events as dispasionately as is compatible with that natural sympathy for the oppressed which is implanted in the human breast. Think you not sir, that their voice, sent from these distant shores, would cheer For Mr. Modd .- Messrs. Campbell, Alexander | the unfortunate onward in their work; would encourage them, while bearing their evils, to bear them bravely as men who hope; and when driven to resist by a pressure no longer to be borne, to exert themselves as men who peril all upon the effort? But, where no demonstration of interest on the part of a Government is called for by circumstances, a sound public opinion is ready to proclaim its sentiments, and no reserve is imposed upon their expression. It is common to this country, and to every country where liberal institu-tions prevail, and it is as powerful and as powerexerted in France and in England as in the United States. Its effects may not be immediate or immediately visible, but they are sure to come. and to come in power. Its voice is louder than the booming of cannon, and it is heard on the very confines of civilization. Our Declaration of timated that the resolution was only an indirect attack on General Taylor. Mr. Dickinson dischanges in the world than any event since the spirit of the crusades precipitated Europe upon Asia with zealous but mistaken views of religious

> address to Lord John Russell, signed by eighty- point of my spear the point of their Du Bois hree members of Parliament, requesting the Gilberts!" whereat the Senators made themselves interposition of the Government against Aus- quite merry ! trian cruelties, and followed this up with a brief narrative of the acts of Austria which provoked the special order, being the resolution of the Senthe Hungeristis, and some vivid descriptions of after from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) as follows:

the very wantonness of successful cruelty, has no bond of union with the American people. The sooner the diplomatic intercourse is dissolved, and dissolved with murks of indignant reprobation, the sooner shall we perform an act of public duty, which at home and abroad will meet with feelings of kindred sympathy from all, wherever they may of an Austrian Power.

He next rebuked that spirit of conservatism that shrunk from doing any new thing, because

Let not the timid be alarmed; where there is a fund shift constitute a public are engaged inquiring, this very day, how and should not be suffered by me to pass without the expression in the public are engaged inquiring, this very day, how and promptly prepared and stand up before the Senate which I entertain motion the constitute a little and the senate of the suffered by me to pass without the expression beautiful to come down from the bench, and stand up before the judgment seat and be tried. I do not know, which will hold on to our institutions, not with the judgment seat and be tried. I do not know, which will hold on to our institutions, not with the judgment seat and be tried. I do not know, which will hold on to our institutions, not with the judgment seat and be tried. I do not know, which will hold on to our institutions, not with the public are engaged inquiring, this very day, how much it will cost to exhibit a little occasion, and the manner in which and the senate of the manner in which the suffered by me to pass without the expression beautiful to constitute a little occasion, and the manner in which and the manner in which the suffered by me to pass without the expression beautiful to constitute a little occasion, and the senate of the with prices at former subject was treated, were such as should not be suffered by me to pass without the expression in moth it will cost to exhibit a little occasion, and the senate of the with prices at former subject was treated, with the subject was treated, with prices at former subject was treated, were such as should not be suffered by me to pass without the expression beautiful to constitute a little occasion, and the senate of the with prices at former subject was treated, with the subject was treated, with prices at former subject was treated, with the occasion, and the senate of the with prices at former subject was treated, with prices at former subject was treated, with the occasion, and the senate of the with prices at former subject was treated, with

Mr. Cass closed his speech by a personal allusion to James Watson Webb, recently appointed to the Austrian mission, who, without awaiting the confirmation of the Senate, had left the country precipitately, with the President's appointment in his pocket; intimating that, although he had always cherished the most friendly feelings towards that gentleman, and believed him competent for the station, he could not, in view of the fact referred to, vote to confirm his appointment.

Mr. Seward rose to express his profound regret that this particular subject had been introduced in open Senate. He found himself exceedingly embarrassed as the friend, the personal friend. the unwavering friend, the devoted friend of this domestic relations of that individual, he was not Mr. Dickinson introduced a bill to establish a at liberty to give to the world. He could only ions to be against the confirmation of this individif it was in his power to do so, which were made

Mr. Foote replied to the remarks of Mr. Sew the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations and with great severity, bringing up a letter pubwith Austria, being called up, Mr. Cass address- lished by that Senator in the National Intelligencer, last spring, in which he explained his consulspoke of the modern facilities for intercommuni- tation with a member of the Cabinet in relation acts of nations the judgment of the present day and Mr. Foote commented on this letter at length,

Mr. Hale, intimating his intention to discuss the resolution submitted by Mr. Cass. moved its postponement till Monday.

The motion prevailed, and The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Speaker having announced the general Mr. Hampton moved its postponement till next Monday. The yeas and nays were demanded,

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After the announcement of the vote, Mr. of courtesy. She had but one port. Trieste, and Thompson of Mississippi reminded the Speaker our trade with that scarcely exceeded a million that he had a right to vote, and wished him to and a half of dollars annually. But, while the exercise it. The Speaker declined, stating that

Had the Speaker voted as he had a right to do ger any national interest, he would not seek to when his vote would make a tie, the motion of conceal that the motive of such an act-strong in- Mr. Hampton would have been lost, and the dignation at Austrian oppression and cruelty- House would have proceeded to elect a Clerk. As the interests of Party seemed to require this He was not in favor of this kind of govern- exercise of his right, it may be well to remind the mental interposition in ordinary cases It should reader, that Mr. Root's resolution, the final action be reserved for great events—events marked by on which was deferred last Monday by a vote to great crimes and oppressions on one side, and adjourn, might come up next Monday, provided great misfortunes and exertions on the other. the regular order of business was observed. But

lation to the Territories. Did Mr. Cobb see which was given to them by God, but which has this, and did he risk mere party interests, for the been wrested from them by man. I do not see any sake of defeating an anti-slavery proposition?] Mr. Williams of Tennessee having risen to pre-

consideration of Mr. Root's resolution in re-

this solemn manner would not go far towards | thirty days of the session having expired peti Mr. Winthrop raised the question whether the House could be said to have been in session. when for three weeks it had no Speaker, and

> Chair. The Chair was sustained by a vote of 101 to 91. [The House voting in fact that the session had ommenced on the first Monday in December. and was in regular session, from that time, although it was not till the 22d that a Speaker was

elected I

The House adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1850.

SENATE. Numerous petitions and memorials were as usual presented. Reports from committees were made, and bills

ere introduced on leave. A resolution, submitted by Mr. Houston on the 7th ult., requesting information from the Presilent concerning correspondence between the Government of the United States and Texas in rela-

tion to the boundary of Texas and New Mexico, was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Douglas, the special order of the day, being the resolution of Mr. Cass to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria, was postponed for a time, for the purpose of taking up and acting upon such resolutions as would not give

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clemens, calling upon the President for information concerning his action in California, coming up, gave rise o some debate.

Mr. Douglas suggested that, in accordance with he intention of the motion by which the special order had been postponed, it lie over for a day or

[Mr. Clemens, the young Senator from Alabama, who seems anxious to make himself notorious, talked in a very dictatorial style of the necessity of passing the resolution, and what he would and ould not do. The Southern members seemed disposed to force a debate upon it, probably with a view to stave off the special order, and thereby prevent a speech from Mr. Hale, who had the floor on the resolution of Mr. Cass. Mr. Douglas at last found himself obliged to move that the resolution lie upon the table. Some of his Southern brethren took him to task for this, but he was spirited, and determined to act in good faith. The year and mays were ordered, and resulted-yeas 29.

upon the table Among other resolutions called up was the one submitted by Mr. Dickinson of New York, call-the gord in regard to appointments, &c., &c. Much exception was taken to the phraseology of the resoluclaimed with much indignation this imputation, announcing that when he made an assault on the Administration, it would not be done by indirec-

Mr. Hale Before I proceed with my remarks, I have an amendment which I wish to offer. I move, sir, to insert before the word "Austria,"

on the amendment. list to move to postpone the further considera-tion of this subject, nothing was further from my

maintain them; and, whilst wisely admitting im-provement, rejecting impracticable and dangerous pose of opposing his resolution. I will say for-will not go in that, shape, but that if this resolujects, often originating in honest though mis- ther, that I do not remember ever to have listentaken views. Let us not fear the progress of ed to a speech delivered within the walls of this opinion. The world is probably yet very far chamber with more unalloyed pleasure and satisfrom its extreme point of improvement. Before faction than I did to the speech of the honorable that is reached, many a project will be proposed. Schator from Michigan. And, sir, I can truly and rejected, many an experiment tried and fail- say, in the words of another Senator, delivered ed; and a spirit of investigation will be abroad, on another occasion, "I was more than satisfied dangerous only when met by force instead of ar- I was gratified." And, sir, as in the hurry of that debate, some of the sentiments which were so elequently expressed, and which do honor to the Senator and to the Senate, have called forth much approbation, permit me, at the risk of being a lite tedious, to call the attention of the honorable Senator and of the Senate in detail to some of those emphatic expressions of opinion which commanded my most earnest commendation, and which commended themselves to my deepest sym-

pathies Says the honorable Senator: "I desire not to be misunderstood." I hope I did not misunderstand him; and I sincerely hope, too, that the country at large has not misunderstood him. He

I desire not to be misunderstood. I do not mean that in all the revolutionary struggles which olitical contests bring on it would be expedient for other Governments to express their feelings of interest or sympathy. I think they should not for there are obvious considerations which forbid such action; and the value of this kind of moral interposition would be diminished by its too frequent recurrence. It should be reserved for great vents-events marked by great crimes and oppressions on the one side, and great exertions nd misfortunes on the other, and under circumstances which carry with them the sympathies of the world, like the partition of Poland and the subjugation of Hongary. We can offer soldie ingraturations as we have done to people crowned by success in their struggle for freedom. We can offer our recognition of their independence the following:

"At the commencement of this year, the

And then the honorable Senatos asks, with an emphasis which will thrill through the heart of every man who reads the inquiry-"Have we sympathy only for the unfortunate? Or is a cause less sacred or less dear because it

is prostrated in the dust by the foot of power? No, sir; I thank God that humanity is not so astituted. To every liberal and philanthropic heart—to every humane and generous mind—the cause is all the more dear, all the more sacred, all the more cherished, for the very reason that the foot of power treads its victims in the dust. Ave. sir, my sympathies will go thus low-down to let it be whose foot it may; an I while he is down there, writhing in agony, to that depth shall my sympathics go; and I thank, most heartily thank, the honorable Senator for the emphatic ques tion he has thus put forth to the Senate and to

the country.
Sir, I equally agree with another sentiment which was uttered by the honorable Senator from Michigan. He says: onfoss that I she " 1 . 2 . 1 . 1 . with

thy for struggling millions, seeking, in circumstances of peril and oppression, that liberty which was given to them by God, but which has been wrested from them by man?

Aye, sir, "God-given liberty" is that with now, sir, let me tell that honorable Senator that there have been, in years gone by, aching and throbbing hearts that have been waiting, watching, agonizing, praying for just such a day as this, "when this Government reflecting the true centiments of the people, should express its symwith those people in their situation of ril and oppression, seeking, penting after the liberty which is "given by God," but which has en " wrested from them by man

Again, I most cordially agree with that honorable Senator when he says

"I do not see any danger to the true independence of nations by such a course ; and indeed I am by no means certain that the free interchange of public views in this solemn manner would not go far towards checking the progress of oppreson and the tendency to war. Here, then, we have the sauction of the her or-

of those liberal opinions will go far "towards checking the progress of oppression I thank the honorable Senator for that expreson; it is true now, and always has been true

The honorable Senator says:

when such a deed is contemplated." Thave no commiseration for princes." My sympathies are reserved for the great mass of man-

"Self-government is the natural government of man. honorable Senator observed: "It ought to ani great field of famine and of blood? And if the nate us to desire the redemption of the minds and bodies of unborn millions from the brutalizing effects of a system whose tendency is to stifle the faculties of the soul, and to degrade man to the

evel of beasts." Sir, I thank both of the Senators for these expressions. I could not have given utterance to them myself; and even if I had been able to express them with the same force and eloquence, it would have been regarded as enthusiasm, or perhaps fanatism, coming from my mouth. It is a very differ-

ent matter now, sir.

Again, spkeaing of those discussions which have taken place, the honorable Senator says: There is no American true to the political faith of our fathers who does not sincerely desire the renovation of the latter, and the restoration of the oppressed masses to the rights and dignity of human nature.

Now, sir, that is out-spoken. There are no po litical rights here spoken of; there are no conventional rights spoken of; there are no rights mentioned which are spoken of by the Constitution but the honorable Senator takes the higher, the holier view, and looks at the relation which man sustains to his Maker, and speaks of those rights which have been "conferred by God," but " wrested " from many of the human family "by man."

Now, sir, in all these sentiments I most earnestmost cordially agree; and I do hope that, under no circumstances, and in no emergency, will that honorable Senator, for whom I entertain the most profound respect and the greatest regard, under no circumstances, in no contingency, I hope, will be ever permit himself to turn to the right or the left of the line which these sentiments most clearly indicate. And, sir, if he will stand by those entiments, irrespective of all extraneous considrations; it he will to-day throw himself into the scale, and pledge his fortunes and his truth to the sustentation of those sentiments, I confidently predict that he shall procure for himself a reputa tion, with those "unborn millions," compared shall fade away into obscurity.

Well, sir, agreeing with the honorable Senator in the principles he has laid down, and being highly gratified at the manner in which they have been avewed, let me ask what it is that the honornays 29-a tie. The Vice President voted then able Senator proposes to do? He proposes "that in the affirmative, and the resolution was laid the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed plomatic relations with Austria 7 1 confess I wish some other word had been used there, rather than "expediency" It does not well to me ing upon the Commaster General for information | that for this great moral scheme "expediency is exactly the word. I would rather have introduced the word "propriety," or "necessity," or "duty," or "obligation". The word "expediency" has a had tion, and, in the course of the dehate, it was in-reputation. I believe there is secreely another timated that the resolution was only an indirect word in worse odor with the American people generally, unless it be the word "availability Expediency !" In other words, " will it be prof itable? Shall we gain anything by it?" And the honorable Senator goes on to explain this by saying that our commercial relations with Austria Mr. Cass read from the London Times an tion. "Sir," he exclaimed, "I will strike with the fellow-citizens of America that they can afford a good deal of indignation, and that it will cost them a very little sum. [Laughter] I wish some other The Senate next resumed the consideration of word had been used-that this word "expedienhad been left out; that the question had been placed on the high grounds of morality and proprie. tenscious " I suppose, after we have sat so long ty, and duty; and possibly, if the resolution is to be in judgment, and tried so many of the nations. her butcheries. And then he added—

Now, sir, I say it without reserve, that a Power thus setting at defiance the opinion of the world, and violating the best feelings of our nature in Austria.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations to Inquire into the expeditions be instructed to Inquire into the expeditions with and violating the best feelings of our nature in Austria.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations to Inquire into the expeditions with the expeditions with adopted, I may move to strike out the word "expeditions of interest "moral necessity," or "duty," be a little blind, and we shall be a little blind, and we shall be a little more tenacious of our power. But I propose that sort, which will show that we are not calculating a little too closely how this we are not calculating a little too closely how this we are not calculating a little too closely how this resolution will affect us in a commercial or other point of view. Now sir, the obvious design of this high place, and stand up before the bar, and the resolution is, that it should carry with plead ourselves. The honorable Senator intends it a moral effect. But I ask you what will that, I believe. I understand he intends to claim the words Russia and 1. that a moral effect. But I ask you what will that, I believe. I understand he intends to claim of business has been done at The Vice President stated the question to be its effect? There are the Hungarians now no exemption for our country. I have some depots, and 355 6d, for pearls, suffering every deprivation which can befall sire to know who shall try us. We will not constitute the resolution in the resolution is, that it should carry with that, I believe. I understand he intends to claim of business has been done at pots, and 355 6d, for pearls, suffering every deprivation which can befall sire to know who shall try us. We will not constitute the resolution in the resolution in the resolution is, that it is a moral effect. But I ask you what will that, I believe. I understand he intends to claim of business has been done at pots, and 355 6d, for pearls, suffering every deprivation which can be a single property of the pearly of suffering every deprivation which can beful sire to know who shall try us. We will not consider them; some of them, perhaps, in Turkey, and sent to be tried by those nations whom we have value.

Only the amendment.

Suffering every deprivation which can beful sire to know who shall try us. We will not consider a sent to be tried by those nations whom we have value. last to move to postpone the further consideration of this subject, nothing was further from my intention than to trouble the Senate with a length of end address. I designed then, and I hope I shall now adhere to that resolution; but it appeared to me words on this resolution; but it appeared to me that the occasion, and the manner in which the intended and the senate of the world are being moved that the occasion, and the manner in which the intended and the senate of the world are being moved that the occasion, and the manner in which the intended and the senate of the world are being moved that the occasion, and the manner in which the occasion, and the manner in whi

tion is to pres, it will be put in a somewhat differ-

Mr. Foote, I believe, Mr. President, that the general acceptation of the word "expediency" is propriety" or fitness, and I believe it is so understood wherever the English language is known. I see nothing in this world to make a question

Mr. Hale It is hell my purpose to go into a dictionary contest with the honorable Senator from Mississippi, for I know that he would beat me there; I do not go into philology; I go for the plain schoolmaster meaning of the word. No what do we propose to do ? We propose to erect our selves into a high court. Courts, sir, have various names; there are courts of law, courts of equity. courts martial, and courts of conciliation: is now proposed to make us a high court of indig nation, and we are to arraign the nations of the earth before us, and pronounce judgment upon them; not only the judgment of the present day, but, in the words of the honorable Senator, we are to anticipate the jadgment of posterity. And, sir, what are the offences for which they are to be arraigned and put upon their trial? They are to be arraigned, as we find in the honorable Senator's speech; we are "to rebuke, by public opinion expressed through an established Government, in the name of a great Republic atrocious acts of despotism, by which human liberty and life have been sacrificed, under circumstances of audacious contempt for the rights of mankind;" that is, we are to erect ourselves into a high court, and try the nations of the earth for the various acts of despotism by which human life and liberty "have been sacrificed." That is a most high and solemn function. It needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell that when the historian of ageton. the history of the events which are now transpir-

American Senate, the highest, the most magnani-mous, the most learned people that ever lived or ever will live, forgetting and neglecting the petty and local interests which concerned their own narrow limits, constituted themselves into a high court, and proceeded to try the nations of the earth for various acts of despotism committed under the most aggravated circumstances."

commences that chapter he should continue to the end, and that he would say-"They proceeded to try, not some little, insig-

nificant, subordinate power, that cost them very t they took the Emperor of little to deal with, bu Russia, and first tried him And why should they not try him? Why

should be not be the first who should be called upon to plend to this indictment? It was the Emperor of Russia to whom it was said, "Sire, Austria lies at the feet of your Majesty." Russian power that drove the Hungarian exiles from their homes, that they might find hospitality in the more enlightened and cultivated regions of Mahomedanism. It was the Czar of Russia who The Turkish Seman, as the pleasure when this Government, reflecting the true sentiments of the people, shall express its sympa- of all international law. It was the Emp-ror of Russia who demanded that these exiles should be

And now, sir, why should we, when we have such a country as that to deal with, why do we let it go, and undertake to try poor Austria? Sir. which the honorable Senator sympathizes—"but it is unbecoming the dignity of this high court, which has been wrested from him by man." And and I shall not consent to sit in judgment on Austria, till we have decided the cases of some higher criminals. I propose to insert in this resolution the name of Russia; and when we have Russia arraigned before the bar of this court I do not propose to let him go simply for what he has recently done in Hungary. I suppose, sir, that in this matter there will be no statute of limitations, and that we may go back into history, and review the several acts of these despots, and call them to a full and satisfactory account for all the acts they have done in violation of the rights of man. I want to try the Emperor of Russia for acts done long age. I want him to account for the

exiles sent to Siberia and the regions of perpetual And then, sir, there is another count in the indictment before we proceed with Austria: I want to try him for his agency in the triple partition of Poland. When we have done this shall have shown that we are not influenced by able Senator, and he tells us that the expression | any weak or cowardly motives, but that we are

proceeding in a manner worthy of the subject. Then, sir, after we have tried and passed sentence upon Russia, I think we ought to arraign the "Sea-girt Isle," and try England, and bring Smith O'Brien and Mitchell, and others. I want The very discussion in high places, and free places"—adding that here, in this Senate, is one and Irish patriots who have suffered, even under of them— even where discussion is followed by the comparatively free Government of Great no act, is itself a great element of retributive justice to punish it, when an attrocious deed is done, and a great element of moral power to restrain it answer for the manner in which Algernon Sidney was put to death [Laughter | And then, sir, And, sir, I most cordially agree with him again | want to go to Ireland, and I want to call England | ed by any aid or assistance that I could render when, in the language of another Senator, he to answer for centuries of oppression and misgovernment there. I want to know why it is that that country, as fair and as fruitful as any the sun ever shone upon designed by the Almighty for one of the most bounteous and beauteous aboles of man.—I want to know why it is that,
And again, upon another occasion, when the under British rule, it has been turned into one account is not black enough when that portion of it is settled, I want to go to India, and try England for the oppressions, and the cruelties, and the wars she has carried on there; and thus, sir, I trust that we shall not be influenced by any narrow views of policy in this matter, but that we will try them all faithfully, truly, impartially, and administer our judgment and our censure with that degree of severity which their several demerits may seem to require.

Then, sir, after we have got through Russia

and England, I want the docket to be called, and

France to answer. I want her to hold up her hand and plead to the indictment; I want her to

tell the Senate and the country, and the world, why it is, with the high and holy professions of liberty, fraternity, and equality, upon their lips, they have sent their army into the Eternal City, and stricken down the cause of republican liberty there. This is of quite as recent origin as the affairs of Hungary. It is within the memory of the youngest man who hears me, that France has sent an army into Spain, and, by means of the sword and the bayonet, has stricken down constitutional liberty in that devoted country. I want her tried for that. If it is not enough, I want to go to Africa; for the sentiments which are given by the honorable Senator from Michigan are wide enough to embrace all the victims of oppression, and every variety of complexion. I want to go to Algiers, and I want to inquire how France has behaved there. If the public press has not belied her, she has perpetrated barbarities and cruelties upon the Algerians, compared with which all that Austria has done to Hungary is tender mercy. While the court is in session, and the nations are called, (for by this time it must be very well known over the world what we are about,) I want to try Spain, sir; for, if my memory serves me rightly her scaffolds have been stained with the blood of the martyrs of liberty, and that not many years ago But sir, let us proceed fairly and impartially in all this work. Let us show that we are in earnest and that we do not intend to manifest our indignation only where there will be no power of resentment, and where it will not be likely to cost anything. In this matter, sir, let me say that the language of the honorable Senato from Michigan will serve me for a text in all possibility during the rest of my life. I do not know when I have received so much instruction and pleasure from a single speech. He mys-Let not the timid be slarmed, for in free inquiry there is no danger." That is the very doctrine l have been preaching all my life, but it would have been fanaticism from my month at this time.

I am glad that it has been baptized by the great leader of Democracy, and I shall now have no fear of being called a fanatic. After we have gone through with all this, after we have tried all the nations of Christendom, and passed judgment upon them, and they lie writhing in agony and mortification at our feet, what next is to be done? The honorable Senator from Michigan says-"I claim for our country no ex-emption from the decrees of these high tribunals; and when we are guilty of a tithe of the oppression and cruelty which have made the Austrian name a name of reproach through the world, I hope we shall receive, as we shall well

merit, the opprobrium of mankind." Well, then, let us come down; for the honorable Sepator has said "Pride is blind, and power

and in this capital, but I will suppose that by chance the S dan has seen a newspaper, printed within a few miles of this city, whilst this s has been going on. I do not know whether the Sultan of Turkey may have seen that paper, which I have read, wherein notice is given that, within the expital of the "model republic," Washgion-within sight of the flag of liberty that floats in the breeze over our heads-in this city, honored by the name and consecrated to the me ory of the Pather of his Country-within sight of this Capitol, almost within the sound of our voices - an advertisement notifying the world that subscribers. men and women are to be bought, and men to be kept at twenty-five cents a-head until they are ready to be exported to some other market. I do not know but he may have seen that. I will suppose, and it may not be doing great violence to the Sultan to suppose he has seen this advertisement and read the speech of the Senator of Michigan, and that he has these two documents before him at once, and he resolves to call this Republic to trial. I do not know what his judgment would but I fear he would come to the conclusion that it was inconsistent with the enlightened civilization of Mahomedanism; that the true disciples of Allah and the Prophet should not be conaminated by diplomatic intercourse with a people where the image of God and the brother of man was bought and sold like beasts in the market; and I apprehend that he would denounce it, and pronounce his sentence of condemnation and I am by no means sure that when he appeals to the judgment of the world and posterity to justify him in the position he has taken that heaven and earth would not say that, grievous as are the wrongs of Austria, and cous as is the indignation fulminated against her, you have condemned, and give credit to the anuncement of the honorable Senator from Michigan, and admit that the Turk has shown himself not only a better Christian, but a better republi-

I rejoice to have lived to see this day; I rejoice to have heard the sentiments which the honorable Senator from Michigan has proclamed-proclamed without limitation. I have been so much in the habit of hearing of the compromises of the Constitution and political rights, that I declare it was like water from a living spring to see that honorable Senator get up, and before the Senate and the world speak of Liberty as a God-given right, and the oppression which wrests it from m as a wrong that is to be rebuked. Sir, I will go with the Senator; I will go for uttering the idest tones of disapprobation against oppression in every form and every shape, and in favor of sympathy for the oppressed, he they ever so low or ever so humble. Having given utterance to these sentiments,

can than some that bear the Christian na

leave the subject with the Senate. I trust it will not be dropped here. It is a subject fruitful in suggestions; it is a subject full of instruction Let us be careful, sir, let us be careful; the time for prudential consideration has not altogether e by. It seems to me that the honorable Sen ter from Michigan has not been so long in this school as I have, or he might have learned that there is danger to some of our institutions in the promulgation of the sentiments he has uttered. When I speak of our institutions, I do not speak of slavery, as it exists in any slave State of this Union: I speak of the slavery of New Hampshire. of Ohio, of Massachusetts, and our free States, from the commencement of the Federal Govern-ment to the present time. Sir, it is our institution; and it is our glory as well as our shame Gentlemen of the South have no right to appropriate it to themselves. No, sir; whatever of reproach, whatever of honor, there is belonging to this favored institution, I claim a part of it as ours. It is ours. It is by our votes it has been sustained; it is by our forbearance it exists; and we are responsible. Let me then caution the honorable Senator to be careful that he does not unloose some of the obligations which bind us to the institution, and the institution to us, by the utterance of such sentiments of liberty, in such broad, general, and unqualified terms.

[Mr. Clay followed in opposition to the resolution. His remarks were delivered with much grace, and were listened to with profound attention. The exordium of his speech contained a most gentle insinuation, which, with the significance of the simile and tone which accompanied it, provoked a burst of merriment in the Cham-

The honorable Senator from Michigan (he language, his expectation of my support upon this occasion. He expressed in still stronger language his confident anticipation of the support of the American People; and he will excuse me for saying that, there being these two sources of gratification to him, I think the latter will be admitted to ! much more agreeable to him then the former-much more agreeable than the gratification to be affordin the passage of the resolution that he has proposed The House was occupied with efforts to elect a

Clerk. Five trials were made without success-On the first, third, and fifth, 220 votes were cast and J. W. Forney received 107, 106, 107. On the other, 219 votes were cast, and he received on each 106. The Whigs adhered to Mr. Campbell till on the third trial he received 102 votes, his highest number. On the fourth, he fell to 72, and on the 5th to 14, Solomon Foote receiving on this

last trial 91 votes. Mr. Forney received the whole Democratic vote present, with the exception of Mr. Bingham of Michigan, who steadily voted for Mr. French. Messrs. Cleveland, Booth, Doty, and Peck, who had refused to support Mr. Cobb, have uniformly voted for Mr. Forney; the Free Democrats scattered their votes on Philleo, Foote, Sargent, and

After the fifth trial, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, December 15, 1849. The tone of the corn market is firmer, with a teady and moderate demand. On the 14th there was a fair extent of business done, at full prices upon all articles. Several parcels of Indian corn have been purchased for Ireland. Latterly, prices have improved 1s. a. 1s. 3d. per 480 lbs. with less disposition on the part of holders to sell. White is worth 29% a 30%, and yellow, 28% a 28% 6d. For superior American there is a good demand, at 22% 6d. a 24%. For sweet Canadian, 22% 6d. a 24s. Western inferior and new Western almos insaleable. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s. i 4s. 6d. Ohio, 25s. per barrel. Wheat, 4s. 6d. s. 9d. per 70 pounds, with rather more inquiry

There has been a better demand for some de criptions of American provisions, without impart ing a firmer tone to prices. The following are the quotations: Bacon.-Middling and low qualities of short

middles have been inquired for, and sales made fair is not in demand at 6x |so the wires say | We quote Eastern at 28s a 33s. Western, 26s. a 28s.; New Irish can be had here CONTENTS OF No. 296. - Price, twelve and a half and prices are almost nominal. The arrivals of new are about 1,600 tierces, of which no sales are

ported. The quality is very varied and much

amplained of

Park - Holders are anxious to clear stocks, but there is no inquiry. Hams are dull of sale, with-out change in price. Shoulders are in retail de-Cheere .- Has been in fair request; considerable

sales have been made at 42s, for fine, 36s, a 38s for middling, 30s, a 34s, for fair, and 22s, a 28s for ordinary and low qualities.

Lord. -There is a slight advance. 1,385 packges were offered at auction on the 11th, of which 160 were sold at 33s, 6d, and the remainder withdrawn at 33s. 3d. A good business might be done

at a slight reduction. Tallan .- A moderate retail business continues to be done in Petersburg Y. C., at 38x 6d.; the quotations of last week show American sold more freely at auction on Wednesday, at an advance of fid a fid per cwt; viz: at 31s. 9d. a 36s. 3d. Oils -Little has been passing in Palm during

the week. The sales are confined to small parcels at £21 a £33, according to quality. 200 to 300 tuns have been sold to arrive at £30 tor, a £31 per tun. The siles in fish oil have been on a limited scale; £28 10s a £29 per tun is asked for pale

Ashes. - No change in price. A small amount of business has been done at 39s. 6d. for Montreal-Brunstone - The demand is without change in

Od Cake. A few tuns thick round American

sir, how well acquain el the Sultan of Turkey is hogsheads. In prices no alteration, holders not feeling disposed to listen to anything lower than the quotations current at the beginning of the

J 86 A11. A. A

The Editor of the Friend of York owes an spology to those who have recently sent in their subscriptions for the delay in forwarding the back numbers. It has been occasioned by the necessity of using a second edition of the first number. Back numbers have been now sent to all. And there is still an ample supply for future

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Tuesday led to no result.

In the Senate, the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, on the Shvery Question, gave occasion for the customary display of chivalry. Mr. Yulce, the refined Senator from the well-bred State of Florida, objected to the printing of them, because they were unmannerly. Mr. Muson of Virginia gave notice of a dissolution of the Union if their sentiments should prevail. Mr. Rusk moved to lay the motion to print on the table; but only eight or ten voted for this summary disposition of a So-

Mr. Hale thought the Southern gentlemen were unnecessarily alarmed, as the resolutions were intended only for home consumption, and contained very little resolution in them. Mr. Parlos would to Heaven that the discussion and agitation were ended. He defined his position as being against interference with the domestic institutions of the States, and in favor of the right of Congress to legislate on the Territories. Mr. Chase intimated his intention to speak

and the resolutions went over till the next day. Mr. Poote then addressed the Schale on the resolution of General Cass. In the House, three trials were made to elect a

Clerk without success-Forney falling from 106 to 104-Foote rising to 94, then falling to 93. A motion to postpone till next September was lost, after which the House adjourned. The Washington Union of Teusday morning ontained an editorial proving Mr. Foote in

favor of the Right of Petition and Free Soil, and therefore unfit to receive Southern support; thus making Free Soil and the Right of Petition the ssue between the two candidates, Forney and Foote. Notwithstanding this - notwithstanding Mr formey is notorious for his bitter proscription of

Prec-Soilfem and erret post mer, Messrs, Bootn and Cleveland, Doty and Peck, who had refused to support Cobb for Speaker, voted uniformly for Forney, thus doing all they could to give complete ascendency to the Principle of Slavery Extension in the organization of the House. What next ?

MARRIAGE. On the 27th December, 1849, by the Reverend

Littleton F. Morgan, Samuel A. Peugn to CAROLINE SARAH, youngest daughter of Mrs. Aune Blanchard, all of this city. OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 4th of November, 1849, at Rutland, Ohio, Mrs. Angan, Chase, aged 72 years. Mrs. Chase was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in the year 1779. She moved with her parents to the State of Maine, in early life. There she married Mr. Abel Chase, and continued to live until they, with their family, removed to the State of Ohio, in the autumn of 1817.

For many years, her husband and herself have

been the steadfast friends and zealous advocates of the trodden-down fugitive slave. Mrs. Chase was a devoted Christian, and died without a grean or a struggle, in the bright hope of a glorious immortality. of a giornous immortanty.

She has left a large family of children, grand-children, and friends, as well as her aged compan-

ion, to mourn her loss. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. and their works do follow them Rutland, December 4, 1849.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

1. Methodism in Wales.—Quarterly Review.
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A New Year and a New Volume have just con WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845. WASHINGTON December 27, 1845.
Of all the Periodical Journals deveted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immente extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

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PULMONARY CONSUMPTION HAS until within a few years been generally considered INCURABLE, with oneh many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we might mention Lactunes and his friend Hayle, both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advance of stage, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The rememy which we now offer,

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